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## The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1917.

### MEETING FREIGHT SITUATION.

In describing the traffic situation as it exists today the term "car shortage" has become somewhat of a misnomer. There was a time, a few months ago, when it was correct to charge to the lack of cars many of the ills which afflicted the transportation business. Since then there has been an actual increase in the number of idle cars from day to day, but that they have not become available for the transportation of freight is, to well informed persons, due to other and more potent causes incident to the movement of freight, especially coal and coke.

It is a matter of common knowledge that railroad yards and sidings everywhere and particularly in Western Pennsylvania, are filled to the limit of their capacities with cars, both empty and loaded. At assembling points there are thousands of loaded cars which have made practically no progress in the journey to their destinations since leaving their loading point. Why they have not done so, and a corresponding number of empties being moved, is due to the fundamental and underlying causes of the present unparalleled mixup in freight transportation.

These causes are two in number and of such a character that neither of them can be immediately remedied. In the first place, there is a shortage of men to make up and move trains and a shortage of labor to unload cars when they arrive at their destinations.

In the second place, the railroads do not have enough locomotives to move trains with that dispatch and regularity which the enormous volume of traffic now demands should be moved quickly in order to prevent congestion. On account of the war time wages paid in many lines of employment, few new men are being attracted to the railroads to serve either as trainmen, switchmen, yardmen or as freight handlers. Present forces are therefore inadequate to handle the great tonnage that is offered for transportation. In this respect the railroads are in practically the same position as almost every other industry which employs men in large numbers.

We may ask, why don't the railroads buy more locomotives? That question is not exactly idle, but nearly so. Locomotives can not be built in a day or a week. Even if orders were placed now deliveries could not be made within a year, perhaps longer, because the plants of locomotive builders are already crowded to capacity by orders now on hand. Some of them have set aside part of their plants to the manufacture of war munitions which offers greater profits than building locomotives, hence are loath to abandon this new branch of business.

A large number of locomotives are in course of construction but the bulk of them will probably not be delivered for several months. Until they are, or the volume of freight offered decreases very largely, more expeditious movement of it than is now possible will be out of question. Meantime, shippers will have to meet the situation with the best grace they can.

### INCREASING VIEWERS' PAY.

The necessity for placing the board of viewers in all counties of 150,000 of 1,000,000 population on an annual salary of \$1,800, is not apparent to the average citizen and taxpayer.

Under the existing order a board of viewers is appointed by the court to serve for a year, instead of naming a separate board for each view which it becomes necessary to make. This board consists of nine or twelve members, three of whom are assigned to act in individual views from time to time. For this service the viewers are allowed \$5 a day and mileage at the rate of 5 cents per mile actually and necessarily traveled in going to and from the view.

In Fayette county the board of viewers consists of nine members. During the past year they received for compensation and mileage the sum of \$2,690.36. One member, who served on the largest number of views, received \$731.38. The member serving on the least number of views received but \$74.21, the average of the nine being \$298.92. In the year 1915 the average was \$238.95, an increase during 1916 of approximately \$10 each for services and mileage.

If Representative Lee Smith's bill to fix salaries at \$1,800 becomes a law, and the membership of the board in Fayette county remains at nine, the cost to the county will be \$18,360 per year, or \$13,669.70 more than in 1915, and \$14,064.35 more than in 1916. Granting that after the proposed new law goes into effect the number of views will increase from year to year, it is still highly improbable that they will become so many in number that the whole board of viewers will be fully occupied in the discharge of their duties. Even if they were, the present rate of compensation, which is admittedly commensurate, would make the earnings of the viewers considerably less than \$1,800 per year.

their present compensation provides, but until these reasons are set forth with convincing clearness, there will remain doubt as to the wisdom, economy or urgency of so large an advance.

### PROPERTY OF ALIENS SAFE.

In Saturday's issue of The Courier there was reprinted an appeal by the editor of the Hungarian Minority Journal to his countrymen resident in the United States, reminding them of their obligations to America, its institutions and their employers. They were assured that even in event of war with Germany "everybody's property will be untouched because this great country has always honored personal liberty and has never failed to subscribe to the principle of the sacredness of private property. There is no reason to withdraw money from the banks. American banks even in war times, are stronger than banks of other countries."

It is a happy coincidence that these words of wise caution, coming from an alien source, and addressed to aliens, should be uttered at virtually the same time President Wilson issued a statement intended to allay the fear in this country and in Europe that the rights of the person and property of aliens in this country would not be respected. In his statement the President said:

"It having been reported to him that there is anxiety in some quarters on the part of persons residing in this country who are the subjects of foreign states, lest their bank deposits or other property should be seized in the event of war between the United States and a foreign nation, the President authorizes the statement that all such fears are entirely unfounded. The Government of the United States will in no circumstances take advantage of a state of war to take possession of property to which international understanding forbids it to lay claim or title. It will scrupulously respect all private rights alike of its own citizens and of the subjects of foreign states."

Subsequently the Federal Reserve Board made announcement that it has taken steps to safeguard member banks, and aid any bank in the country whose stability might be threatened by an emergency arising out of the present situation. Thus assurance is given from every quarter that no alien need have fear that either their or their property will not be safe and secure in the United States—perhaps safer than either would be in their native land.

### DIVORCE LAW REPEALER.

Some weeks ago The Courier published a statement by Judge Shumaker of Philadelphia to the effect that it is as easy to secure a divorce in Pennsylvania as it is in Reno, Nevada. This western city having attained great notoriety as the center of the divorce industry, the divorce laws of that state have naturally been looked upon as being the most liberal. Hence the information that a divorce can be obtained as easily in Pennsylvania as in Nevada, comes as an unpleasant surprise to persons who were not familiar with the facts. It is only since the law of May 1913 became effective, however, that Pennsylvania has been placed in position to furnish facilities for granting divorce equal to those of Reno.

Under the law of 1913 divorce proceedings can be instituted after a residence of one year in Pennsylvania. In case the defendant is not a resident of the state service of subpoena can be had by publication in the newspapers. The result of the operation of this law has been to invite within the borders of the state for the statutory period prospective divorcees from other states and our courts have been very much occupied in disposing of these cases. Another class of cases has developed among persons already residents of Pennsylvania. Taking advantage of the publication provision of the law one of the parties to a prospective divorce can readily leave the state and the other can institute the proceedings that will result in an annulment of their marriage.

It having long been apparent to our courts and attorneys that the law of 1913 is fast developing many divorce evils, a demand has arisen for its repeal, largely because the law fosters the granting of divorces to temporary residents in the manner of Reno. A bill to repeal this law has been introduced in the Legislature and is receiving the support of the bar associations and individual lawyers of the state generally. They have been beneficiaries of the law to the extent of an increase in practice, but as representatives of our best citizenship they are tiring of the doubtful distinction which comes from the progress Pennsylvania is making as a rival of Reno.

### CURBING THE DEBATE.

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be commended by every thoughtful and patriotic Republican for declining to comply with the request of George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, Progressive members of the committee, for a meeting to discuss what the latter term "grave and important questions that now confront our country today."

In declining to issue the call Chairman Wilcox declared that it would be inappropriate to call the National Committee together because "events have taken place which have brought our country to the verge of war," and "this is a time when partisan discussion is stilled and when the best thought of our people, regardless of party feeling, is turned to the loyal support of the Administration at Washington in all its efforts to meet honorably and fearlessly the crisis which faces the nation."

This is no time to engage in a discussion of factional issues, but it is, as Chairman Wilcox very wisely decides, a time to curb the debaters.

### NO DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

In every time of danger or need through which our government has passed, a safe and sure reliance has been placed upon citizens of foreign birth or ancestry, and not once have they, as a body, failed to prove their loyalty and devotion to the country of their adoption. It out of the present unhappy situation arising from our strained relations with Germany, the more unhappy circumstance of war should develop, ample proof will be given that our citizenship, regardless of whatever tongue they or their parents may have lisped in childhood, in this day of their manhood, they are all Americans—strong, firm and true in their allegiance to the government.

From all sections of the country, and from all of the many nationalities which now form our cosmopolitan population, come expressions of fealty and loyalty to the republic in the hour of its threatened danger. The organizations of the several racial groups of our naturalized citizens have announced their purpose to stand behind the President in any step the present crisis may demand. Newspapers printed in foreign languages have been equally plain in statements of their purpose and intention.

As to the unanimity of feeling among these people it is needed only to point out some significant acts and utterances. The sentiment of the Germans of New York is thus expressed by the Deutsches Journal, one of the leading German dailies of that city:

"American citizens of German birth or ancestry stand firm and true to their American allegiance, with honest hearts and strong hearts ready and willing to defend the land against any and all assailants."

German blood has flowed freely in past time for American unity. It will flow if the nation again calls on its sons and its daughters to be its sword and its buckler in the hour of danger.

Archbishop Ireland, the great Irish Catholic leader of the Northwest, says:

"I care not if they be we, we are Americans, German, Frenchmen, Irish, we are Americans, and we are ready to stand by the flag in the hour of our difficulties."

Here at home one of the leaders of the Germans in Connelville, speaking for his countrymen, said: "The Germans of Connelville will stand loyal to the United States. The National Slavonic Society, composed of American citizens of Slavish descent, Slovaks, Bohemians, Serbians, Croatsians, Slovenes and Ruthenians at a meeting in Pittsburgh passed a resolution unanimously approving the course of the President and declaring:

"We are ready to support him even with our lives in preserving intact the flag of our adopted country. So from every quarter and from every race represented in our citizenship there comes such manifestations of loyalty that makes us proud to know that whatever may have been the place of our birth, today we are all Americans."

### SAFE COINCTION OF VOTERS.

We are not a little surprised that the real object and purpose of the proposed "No Assistance" ballot law, evolved by the combined wisdom, astuteness, skill and cunning of the Democratic Legislative Advisory Committee, should be revealed so early and with so much frankness and candor as has been shown by our contemporary.

This, "one of the most important bills introduced in the Legislature," is we are informed with an unwarranted display of confidence, "the one instrument by which, for instance, the colored voter can be safely coerced and accounted for each year."

Admirers of the individual members of the Advisory Committee and others interested generally in uplift and reform, had anticipated the measure and had formed the impression, that this measure was solely in the interests of ballot purification. Great is their wonder and amazement, however, when the revelation is made that, instead of preventing the coercion of voters by wicked Republicans, the measure is one by which the guileless "colored voter can be safely coerced."

True, we are left just a trifle in doubt as to the identity of those whom the proposed law privileges to coerce the colored voter "safely," but if the praise bestowed by the Democratic press upon this measure be any indication, the witness of campaign history and not the gift of prophecy, is all that is needed to come approximately near in their guess of the name of the intended beneficiary.

### COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

The conviction before a West Side alderman of a parent for violation of the compulsory school attendance law reminds us that we still have to measure upon the statute books. Prosecutions under it in Connelville have been few in number, showing that persistent violations have either been infrequent, or that there has been some slackness in requiring it to be observed. Other communities have a much less enviable record.

The law has not accomplished all that was expected of it, but its moral effect has done much to prevent protracted absences from school, rather more, perhaps, than has resulted from convictions under it, where such recourse has been necessary. The problem of school attendance is a big and troublesome one. It seems that it cannot be solved by enforcement of the compulsory law alone, and in that particular this measure differs but slightly in its effectiveness from all other laws which are designed to correct the habits of people by legislative enactment.

Parents who as often as pupils are themselves to blame for laxity in school attendance habits. They do not realize the importance and value to their children of uninterrupted school work and are frequently indifferent to the progress they make. It is this class of parents the compulsory law was intended to reach. For their children's sake they should be made to feel the law's force.

The German editors are ignoring the American situation. Wouldn't Emperor William like to be an editor now?

## A NATION'S PRAYER

By R. H. Edmonds, Editor Manufacturers Record.

Teach us, O Thou Almighty Ruler, Thy will for this nation, and arm us with strength from on high to follow Thy guidance!

Let us not be moved by passion nor controlled by fear. Grant that we may know Thy leadership as clearly as Thy people of old saw the pillar of fire by night and the cloud by day, but save us from the lack of faith in Thy guidance and from the failure to follow Thy teachings which caused the people of Israel to wander for forty years through the wilderness.

In this, the supreme hour of civilization, when Heaven-given human liberty is at stake, grant that we may not falter when we have been clearly heard Thy command.

If we Thy will that we serve by waiting, give us the patient strength to do it; if it be Thy will that we follow the awful perils of the armed contest, let us not do so in any spirit of vainglory, nor for any other reason than willingness to serve mankind by following where Thou leadest.

We long O Prince of Peace, for Thy rule and for the day when the implements of war shall be supplanted by the tools for man's advancement, when hate shall give place to love, when right shall be might, when from earth's remotest bounds shall be heard the glad cry of reunited families and reunited nations.

But we know not where Thou shall lead us, etc that day come, and so seeking not our individual or national will, but Thine, we beseech Thee that our eyes may be opened to see Thy leadership, our ears unstopped to hear Thy voice, and, having seen and heard, may we be ready to do Thy will in Thy way and in Thy good time.

We have grown selfish and self-centered; we have longed for ease and prosperity more than for the power to serve mankind, and thus serve Thee. But Thou hast called us unto mighty responsibilities. Help us to accept the burden and go forward in Thy name. Let us not be as those of old who, because they were neither hot nor cold, but lukewarm, were spewed out of Thy mouth.

And grant that this nation may be united in thought and word and act; that all ill-will and hatred may be melted out of us and all the people fused into one perfect whole, ready to hear and follow Thy command.

Unto the leaders, the President and those in authority, give in large measure Divine wisdom, and in this hour may they have the strength of body and mind and soul needed to enable them to do Thy righteous will.

## LINCOLN ALONE DIRECTED DESTINIES OF THE NATION

He was Executive in Every Sense On the Emancipation Proclamation He Told His Cabinet He Wanted No Advice; One of the Most Important Episodes of His Presidency Revealed for the First Time.

By WHARTON BARKER, Author of "The Great Issue" (Copyright, 1917, by The National Editorial Service, Inc.)

The greatness of Abraham Lincoln was not guessed until after his election to the Presidency; it was not realized, even by the members of his Cabinet, until the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

I first saw Mr. Lincoln in February, 1861, when, on his way to Washington to assume the office of President, he remained in Philadelphia overnight and, at sunrise on the 22nd of February, he spoke in Independence Hall and delivered the formal address which is familiar to everyone. After the ceremony he appeared on a platform erected where the statue of Washington now stands, and unfurled a flag from the staff above the Hall. He turned to the vast crowd that flung "hurrah" street from Sixth to Fifth streets and beyond. A messenger boy, at the moment, made his way to Mr. Lincoln's side and handed him a telegram which he opened, glanced through, and quietly thrust into his trousers pocket, while he proceeded with the impromptu speech which the throng expected of him apropos of the flag raising.

No one except Mr. Lincoln knew the import of that telegram. It was the new historic Pinkerton dispatch advising him that conspirators intended to murder him as he passed through Baltimore from Harrisburg.

The speech Mr. Lincoln then made has never, in my knowledge, been printed, history recording the formal address that preceded it inside Independence Hall and ignoring the impromptu utterance because an exact report of those few sentences was preserved. Yet it was in that unprinted speech and no doubt because of the dispatch his left hand (which where it lay in his pocket, that he spoke these impressive words, the foundations of his public conduct.

"I would rather be assassinated here and now, upon this most sacred spot in all America, than ever abate one jot of what I may conceive to be my public duty."

All who heard those words had the key to President Lincoln's character and to his course throughout; his conduct of the affairs of the nation.

In choosing his Cabinet he had not the slightest reluctance to name men whom many people believed to be greater than he. Their selection was part of what he conceived to be his public duty. But he never forgot that the responsibility of the government was his. There were numbers of citizens who, at the time, believed that the Cabinet should and would dominate the President; members of the Cabinet themselves shared the belief. The view prevailed, within and without Cabinet circles, for a period of about two years. Then statesmen, journalists and the public awakened to the fact that Abraham Lincoln alone directed the nation's destiny.

It was in connection with the Emancipation Proclamation and it was the time of military defeat for the Federal army that the President's control was asserted and recognized. Nothing, hitherto, has been disclosed as to the manner in which Mr. Lincoln made his Cabinet realize that he did not shrink the responsibility of government. The story was told me by Edwin M. Stanton, the great Secretary of War.

Prior to the announcement of the preliminary proclamation of emancipation, the President summoned the members of his Cabinet to the White House. When Mr. Stanton entered the room the President, with his foot on the mantelpiece and his head resting on the back of his chair, was reading to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, who stood beside him, extracts from a humorous sketch by Orpheus K. Kerr.

"The President," said Mr. Stanton, in describing the scene, "greeted me with a nod and went on reading. Other members of the Cabinet came in one by one, until all were assembled, the President still reading aloud from the Kerr article. He went on with his reading for a full ten minutes, until I became impatient and said:

"Mr. President, if you have nothing important to say to your Cabinet, I ask to be excused, that I may go back to my work at the War Office."

"The President lowered his heels from the mantel, put aside the book, and said:

"Seward, Stanton never has any time for fun. Gentlemen, please take your seats."

"The President then read the preliminary emancipation proclamation. I rose to comment. So did Seward. But the President rose, in his turn; stepped behind his chair; and, raising both hands, swept them downward in an imperative gesture that returned us to our seats."

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am President of the United States, responsible for the acts of the government. You are members of my Cabinet to whom I should go when I want advice. This is an occasion when the President wants no advice. He has called you here only to let you know, before the country knows, what the government intends to do."

"Then, after a short pause, still standing, he added:

"Good morning, gentlemen!"

"And the President left the room."

"After that," Mr. Stanton told me, "members of the Cabinet knew when to speak."

From that day until the day of his death, America knew, the world knew, that Abraham Lincoln was the nation's Executive in every sense.

The re-dedication of Americans previously released by Germany, and the unjettisonable grip of the Americanized Gerard before leaving Berlin are illustrations of the dangers arising from false and exaggerated rumors. The attitude of the German authorities seems to have resulted from the false and misleading news from America published in the German papers, and was not altered until official details were received.

That clapping Mount Pleasant couple have proven again that publishing the banns does not always ban a rival suitor from stealing the prospective bride and advancing the date of the wedding.

Connellsville's manufacturing industries are ready for the business of either war or peace, but prefer big pieces of peace business.

## WOMEN ALWAYS VOLUNTEERS.

The Suffragists, numbering 2,000,000; the Daughters of the Confederacy, numbering 100,000; the Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Dames and members of other patriotic orders, numbering thousands, and individual women by hundreds, have signified their willingness to serve in whatever capacity they may be desired in case of war.

The tender these patriotic women have made is unnecessary. In every war that has occurred in the world's history women have served, suffered and sacrificed without being called upon, and to a degree that has been beyond the mind of man to comprehend.

In every war that may yet come the women of all lands will be as unselfishly loyal to country and humanity as they have been in the past. They volunteered for such service and ministrations when their mothers gave them birth.

Bryan has a brand new issue. He is agitating a popular referendum to let the voters of the country decide whether this country should go to war with Germany. President Wilson should take William Jennings at his word—"at the President's command"—and assign him a seat at the remotest point in the rear.

If Belgium starves, whose fault will it be?

We can often show our patriotism best by not making a show of it.

The groundhog is beginning to relent, and we hope also to relent.

Carranza has sent his best wishes to the German Emperor. Beat Villa and Bryan too, it would appear.

The Entente Allies are not anxious to have the United States break into the war game, fearing it might break up their game of getting war munitions from us.

There is but one proposition that would please the taxpayers better than making no increase in the tax levy—that is to decrease it.

The high school boys have shown rare gallantry in permitting the girls to capture 46 out of the 56 test examinations.

These are the days when the car distributors long for the "good old sunnier time."

If proof of the patriotism of the majority in Congress were lacking it was amply provided yesterday when the House voted overwhelmingly against the proposal of the Senate to fill all postoffice appointments by civil service. Such a dastardly assault upon the sacred rights and sentiments of Congressmen in selecting postmasters must never be permitted. Not under the present administration, at least!

The open grate continues to take its toll.

The new game code introduced in the Legislature is not intended to apply to the war game, we are informed.

It must indeed be a dire necessity that will induce a man, who has lived 35 years in a State and who has seen thousands of men die, to make a visit to that city.

Banking furnaces is a form of banking which is never popular with furnace owners.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the examination of barbers and beauticians to determine both conversational and manual abilities.

The patriots like the patriots can show their feelings and sentiments best by not making a show of them.

If we escape war, what will we have to say for our prosperous immunity while Europe has been impoverished?

Who killed the Adamson Law "Coke Robin"? It said the railroads, "Coke Robin" said the railroads, "we" said the Supreme Court.

There is no "barred zone" for the Ship of Fate.

We are glad to much complaining about the potato situation in this country. But we do not know what society of supply makers, comprised with countless wars, has been disclosed as to the manner in which Mr. Lincoln made his Cabinet realize that he did not shrink the responsibility of government. The story was told me by Edwin M. Stanton, the great Secretary of War.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

The leading driven from the foot of the standard, hope to the new air shaft is completed.

The ware conference of coke operators and miners develop wide differences of opinion, each side submitting its own plan of arbitration.

The strike among the furnace hands in the Shomoing, Mahoning and Wheeling districts ends by the men resuming work at their old wages. The report is that the walkout was arranged by the employees in an effort to bring down the price of coke.

John W. Pate quits town suddenly, leaving a pile of paper on his door bearing the legend: "Gone to Umanah."

The borough of Connelville goes Democratic by a large majority. The successful candidates being: Burgess, Albert Volz, justice of the peace, John Knapfick, tax collector, Samuel Helfrich, street commissioner, Samuel Samuel Grant and Edward Flinchy.

In New Haven the citizen's ticket sweeps everything, the new official directory being: Burgess, Charles M. Miller, town clerk, George A. Martie, Samuel Cochran, and John Dorsey, school directors, James Allen and Thomas Matthews.

Leonard Lewis and Miss Maggie A. St. Clair are married by the Rev. R. C. Morgan.

A balance of exactly 20 cents is left the borough of Connelville in more current bills are paid by council. The bills for the services of the councilmen and borough solicitor for the past year are held over until the condition of the treasury warrants their payment.

Four swindlers play an old game successfully, selling lightning rods at 75 cents per foot and taking notes in payment which purchasers sign and later find to call for large sums of money, and gather in \$1,500 in clear cash in one section in seven days.

A wave of socialism strikes Connelville, where lectures by two well known mediums have marked effect.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

Detailed report of the coke trade for the week ending Saturday, February 10, 1917, shows a total of 17,089 tons in the region, of which 10,671 are in West and 6,418 in East, with a total production of 16,023 tons.

Shipments for the week aggregated 16,474 cars, distributed as follows: To Pittsburgh, 1,247 cars; to points West, 2,715 cars; to points East



## ODD FELLOWS TO STAND BY NATION IF THERE IS WAR

Grand Marshal Albert N. Dick  
Pledges Lodge to Fight for  
the Flag.

## BIG NIGHT FOR THE ORDER

Public Reception in Orpheum Theatre  
is Attended by Grand Officers and  
Large Class is Given Degree of  
Past Grand and Chieftain Patriarch.

Striking a responsive chord in the heart of every member of his audience, Albert N. Dick, Monday evening spoke on patriotism his talk being easily the feature of the public reception given by the General Worth Encampment of Odd Fellows to the state grand officers of the order here last night.

Mr. Dick who is grand marshal, said at this time on Lincoln's birthday, and with the national crisis now at hand, the thoughts of everyone turned to patriotism. The O. O. F., he said, is above all a patriotic and American order. It appeals to the great middle class, whose men fought the battles of every one of our wars. It appeals to the men who many months ago it appeals to the men who will defend their country in case it should be plunged into the horrible war now being fought. I am sure I can pledge Odd Fellowship to fight for the flag.

Mr. Dick was an added speaker not having been expected here, and made the first speech of the evening. After the usual humorous preliminary he launched into praise of the order which he said was the largest fraternal society in the world. After striking his patriotic theme, he briefly recounted the deeds of the heroes of history and paid a tribute to woman. Then, after eulogizing the common people or the middle class who, he said, make up the order, he resorted to his earlier theme by insisting that Odd Fellowship was not a warlike organization but an even greater power in things peaceful.

Perry A. Shanon, grand master, George B. McDowell, grand patriarch, and Usher A. Hall, grand secretary, were the other officers present. Their visit was planned by a boosting committee of the local encampment as a part of the membership campaign being conducted throughout the state the slogan adopted being, "1917—Pennsylvania 200,000." At present there are 175,000 Odd Fellows in the state, and the increase is desired in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the order next year. The meeting here was largely for the purpose of boosting the order.

The public reception in the Orpheum Theatre began with motion pictures and music by Kiefer. When the grand officers had entered the hall and mounted the platform, C. V. Glidden delivered to them an address of welcome on behalf of the local encampment. Following Mr. Dick's address Mr. Glidden introduced George B. McDowell, who spoke very briefly on the relation of the patriarchal organization, and Usher A. Hall who talked of "The New Spirit of Odd Fellowship." Thus, he declared is due to Grand Master Shanon.

The address of the evening was made by Perry A. Shanon, grand master. His talk was one of the finest heard here in a long time. His presentation of strong gripping facts was always interspersed with humor and the funny stories which he told one after another, were really funny. He devoted himself almost entirely to an explanation of the work. Odd Fellowship is doing today in Pennsylvania. He described a visit to the eight homes for aged people and orphans, established in this state by the order, and told of the many outings scenes which one might come upon there. He brought forth the advantages of joining and told just what a great institution Odd Fellowship is. Mr. Shanon paid a lofty tribute to the five founders of the order.

"I want to get hold of the boys of Pennsylvania," Mr. Shanon said. "Perhaps you have noticed that the young men today look on life as a plaything. Their whole idea seems to be to seek out the pleasures of life. They seem to care little for the real worth-while things. Odd Fellowship would help them wonderfully."

At the conclusion of the meeting the closing ode was sung and the grand officers held a reception in the lobby meeting all who had been at the session. The theatre was crowded to capacity. Out of town persons interested helped swell the audience. A special train from West Newton carried 100 or more people to Connelville. Vanderbilt and other nearby towns also had large delegations. Before the open meeting limited sessions of the grand encampment and grand lodge were held in Maxwell hall and the degrees of past grand and chief patriarch were conferred on large classes.

The I. O. O. F. organization here consists of the General Worth Encampment with two subordinate lodges, General Worth and William McKinley, and a Sisters of Rebekah lodge. Throughout the country there are 2,183,000 Odd Fellows.

The committee in charge of last night's affair was C. V. Glidden, chairman, John Wilder, H. L. Silex, D. A. Kooser, W. E. Chappening, S. R. Cox, John Moore, J. H. Craig, D. S. Fetters, C. E. Miller, J. L. Williams and C. G. Reese.

Those receiving degrees last night were: Grand lodge: J. J. Barnhart, Lloyd Johnston, J. V. Slaughter, Herman Michaels, A. J. Taylor, James Rey-

nolds, A. P. Barthen, Watson Trump, F. C. Rose, Henry Goldsmith, J. K. Griffith from the two Connelville lodges, John A. Bloom, Charles Bloom, J. R. Jeffries, E. P. Hough, Albert Axel, C. A. Swick, Smithson, J. D. A. Nixon, J. R. Laymon, F. R. Risherberger, J. R. Meyer, J. D. John, Baum, E. K. Rober, A. C. Kurtz, Josiah Reynolds, Scottsdale, R. P. Wyatt, D. E. Watt, Brownsville, William Franklin, C. C. Cope, R. E. Hoffman, C. A. Steiner, S. G. Easter, A. M. D. Latta, George Haggerty, William Melts, J. C. Welmer, C. A. Shaw, J. W. DeWitt, West Newton, Lewis Maott, Vanderbilt, R. V. Roudier, Mount Union, Charles Hall, Charles Moore, J. W. Ruffie, Smithfield, J. H. Kuhns, Frank Howe and Charles Heuch.

Grand encampment: Charles O. Nell, W. H. Anderson, H. E. Mason, L. H. Fisher, Henry Goldsmith, Byron Porter, L. P. Hoover, E. P. Richey, from the Connelville encampment, J. W. Ruffie, Smithfield, J. C. Welmer, A. M. D. Latta, W. P. Warrick, C. A. Shaw, W. B. Miller, George Haggerty, West Newton, H. L. Beck.

The officers sitting at the session of the grand encampment were: Grand patriarch, George B. McDowell; deputy grand high priest, P. A. Shanon; deputy grand scribe, Usher A. Hall; deputy grand senior warden, George L. Croushore; deputy grand warden, Robert G. Benson; deputy grand marshal, A. N. Dick; deputy grand treasurer, William L. Robbins; deputy grand sentinel, Robert Vullen; deputy grand outside guardian, C. G. Reese.

The officers sitting at the session of the grand lodge were: Grand master, P. A. Shanon; grand secretary, Usher A. Hall; grand warden, Robert G. Benson; grand marshal, A. N. Dick; grand herald, Robert Vullen; grand guardian, George L. Croushore; deputy grand master, George B. McDowell; deputy grand chaplain, William L. Robbins; deputy grand conductor, D. A. Kooser; deputy grand treasurer, Byron Porter.

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## CURFEW ORDINANCE TO KEEP KIDS OFF STREETS AT NIGHT

Culture Club Women Get Council  
to Try Regulating Children's  
Playtime.

## BADLY NEEDED, THEY SAY

Parents Ought to Keep Their Young  
Hopeful at Home. But They Don't,  
Dr. Katherine Wakefield Tells Council;  
Hard to Enforce, Mr. West Says.

A delegation of five Women's Culture Club members Monday night stirred council to favorable action toward a curfew ordinance the idea of which is to keep children off the streets at night. Assistant Solicitor F. E. Younkman was instructed to draw up an ordinance embodying the Culture Club's ideas on the subject by the next meeting of council.

The curfew law advocates consisted of Dr. Katherine Wakefield, Mrs. T. R. Francis, Mrs. W. R. Clapp, Mrs. W. H. Varletta and Mrs. G. L. C. Richardson. Dr. Wakefield and Mrs. Francis presented the matter.

Something ought to be done, Dr. Wakefield said to keep small children off the streets at night. The parents ought to keep them home, she said, but they don't. She suggested that children under 14 be required to be home by 9 o'clock in summer time and by 7:30 in winter unless accompanied by parents or other adults.

Mrs. Francis said the curfew idea was not a new one but that she had hopes of its being adopted because this council is different from other councils before which the matter had been brought. Naturally the council men sat up and took notice at these kind words. Mrs. Francis went on to say that one particularly fine thing this council had done was the appropriation of \$500 for playgrounds. Playgrounds and a curfew law go arm in arm, she said.

Another member of the delegation remarked that a curfew law had worked admirably in South Connelville. Mayor Varletta said it is a good thing and Mr. Duggan said he was in favor of it. Mr. West was not sure "You'll need a policeman on every corner in this town to enforce it," he said.

We have more bother with child en eight or 10 years of than all the drunks in town was the mayor's comment. Assistant Solicitor F. E. Younkman was told to go to work on an ordinance to be submitted at the next meeting. If it is too drastic of course we can shave it, Mr. Duggan remarked.

A deed for 25 feet of property to be used in extending Edna street through Crawford was received from J. Kirk Renner representing the J. A. Renner estate. This was accepted upon the solicitor's recommendation that it was free of encumbrances and the title clear. Council is to pay \$100 for this land out of Appropriation 47.

A letter from Dr. S. G. Dixon, state health commissioner, again telling council to get busy on a sewage disposal plant was read. Dr. Dixon said the need for action was urgent and said he wanted action at the next meeting toward securing a site for the plant. Mr. Duggan said he would get together with the engineer and try to find a site. The commissioner will be so informed.

Assistant Solicitor Younkman reported that he had done very well on collecting paving assessments. Liens had been filed on everything heneable, he said. Mayor Varletta reported the suspension of a policeman for 20 days. We had some trouble with one of our policemen and I suspended him for 20 days. I put Bert Ritchey on he told council. The cops name was not mentioned.

A letter from Mrs. Saparona, rooming because her cellar was flooded during the recent high water was referred to Mr. Duggan. Councilman Guyan was the only absentee.

## GETS I. O. O. F. JEWEL

Captain Lloyd Johnston is 50 Years  
A Member of the Order.

Fifty years an Odd Fellow, Captain Lloyd Johnston of the West Side was last evening presented with a jewel in token of the honor and good wishes of the fellow-members of his lodge here. The presentation took place at the public reception to the grand officers of the I. O. O. F. held in the Orpheum Theatre here.

At the close of Grand Master Perry A. Shanon's speech, Captain Johnston, who had been seated on the platform throughout the evening, was asked to rise and the grand master, after a few words of congratulations, pinned the medal upon him.

The grand master stated that he took the action on behalf of Captain Johnston's lodge brothers who wished him happiness during the remainder of his life and honored him for his service to the order.

Teacher Wins Case. Miss Laura Dell, a teacher at the Acme school in Mount Pleasant, ownership was charged with assault and battery for administering corporal punishment to Agnes Salter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Salter, when her case in Greensburg court Monday. The jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty and the prosecutor, Joseph Salter, must pay the costs which amounted to \$84.50.

Geek With West Penn. Miss Lucy Bittner, who has been employed in the office of the West Penn Railways Company, was accepted a stenographic position with the West Penn Railways Company.

Sends Florida Fruit North. Dr. C. D. Peterson, who is in Tartan, Fla., sent his friends here some of Florida's choicest grape fruit and oranges.

## HISTORY OF U-BOAT DISPUTE

From Philadelphia Ledger

PART III.  
Germany Declares a New Policy.

Meanwhile the Atlantic was sunk on August 19. Coming close to the usual general maritime negotiations and a continuation of submarine attacks in which American ships had suffered it seemed that the United States and Germany had at last reached the point of a break.

Then on September 1 came the first rift in the threatening situation. Count Bernstorff presented this written assurance to Secretary Lansing. "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of non-combatants," provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

The United States had agreed all along that ships had to be sunk without warning and without safety of non-combatants. The world's opinion was that the United States had agreed to this. The world's opinion was that the United States had agreed to this. The world's opinion was that the United States had agreed to this.

More hopefulness was added to the situation when on October 5 the German government announced that it had discontinued the sinking and giving renewed assurances that submarine commanders had been again instructed to avoid repeating the acts which had provoked American condemnation. Count von Bernstorff delivered to Secretary Lansing this communication.

The orders issued by his Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of submarines—that they were notified in a previous occasion—have been

Finally the accumulation of evidence reached such proportions with the torpedoing of the Sussex that President Wilson announced that American ships would be sunk in the future and that American citizens would be treated as enemy subjects in the future. The world's opinion was that the United States had agreed to this. The world's opinion was that the United States had agreed to this. The world's opinion was that the United States had agreed to this.

I have decided to say this to you in the most direct manner possible. I have decided to say this to you in the most direct manner possible. I have decided to say this to you in the most direct manner possible. I have decided to say this to you in the most direct manner possible. I have decided to say this to you in the most direct manner possible.

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est R. Richey, Pennsville, Mrs. Dar-  
win K. Fitzgerald, Scottsdale, Mrs.  
Albert Tuxal, Iron Bridge, Mrs. John  
L. Hagan and Mrs. Jesse Kough, Fritts-  
town, Alfred N. Kelly, California,  
Thomas R. Kelly, St. Louis, and Sara  
Kelly at home. The following sisters  
and brothers also survive: Mrs.  
Norman Washburn, Mount Pleasant,  
Mrs. W. K. Means, Vanderbilt, Dr.  
Crossland Lattre, Charles Cross-  
land, Mount Pleasant, Christopher  
Crossland, Connelville, and James  
Crossland, Uniontown.

MRS. MOLLY B. LEICHLINGER.  
Mrs. Molly B. Leichlinger, wife  
of L. R. Leichlinger, died at the family  
home near Gilmore's Mill at 5 o'clock  
Monday morning from the effects of  
a stroke of apoplexy suffered early  
Sunday. She was 60 years old and  
had lived all but one year of her life  
in Fayette county. Mrs. Leichlinger  
spent her girlhood days on the John  
Ston farm east of Connelville. She  
was married to L. R. Leichlinger 34  
years ago on Christmas. She was a  
member of the United Brethren  
Church here and a highly respected  
woman.

Deceased leaves her husband and  
the following children: Braden B. of  
Keister, O. R. of Ligonier, Franklin  
L. R. Jr. and Messrs. Bertha and  
Hazel at home. The following brothers  
and sisters all residing in Cleve-  
land, O.: also survive: Harry Walter  
and Samuel Butler. Mrs. Frank For-  
sythe and Mrs. John Hoover.

Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 2  
o'clock with interment in Mount Olive  
cemetery. Rev. Showers and Rev.  
Richardson of Connelville officiating.

GOTTIE RICHARD.  
Gottie Richard, a former well  
known mill worker at Scottsdale and  
for the past two years a resident of  
Brownsville, died suddenly of heart  
failure, Wednesday afternoon at  
Scottsdale with interment in the Scot-  
tsdale cemetery. Deceased was a pen-  
sioner of the United States Steel Cor-  
poration. He was born in Switzerland  
in 1843 and came to America when 24  
years of age. He married Miss Mary  
Coushourn of Sumner and after  
years moved to Scottsdale where he  
worked in the mills until he was pen-  
sioned in 1914. Since that time Mr.  
and Mrs. Richard made their home  
with their son in law and daughter  
M. and Mrs. Shield. In addition to  
his widow and one daughter, Mr. Rich-  
ard is survived by a son, Frank Ritchie  
and of Scottsdale.

FRANK B. HAMBRY.  
Frank B. Hambry, 71 years old, a  
former well known resident of Con-  
nelville, died Thursday morning at  
his home at 10 o'clock. He was a  
former Sunday with interment in Union-  
town. Mr. Hambry resided at Con-  
nelville for a number of years be-  
ing in the employ of the Baltimore &  
Ohio railroad about 4 years ago. For  
some time past he had resided at  
Donora. He married Miss Alice War-  
ren of Uniontown. In addition  
to his widow he is survived by the  
following children: Mrs. William B.  
Curry of Pueblo, Col.; Mrs. P. Claude  
Lampert of Monongahela, Pa.; Thomas  
H. Hambry of Pittsburgh; Mrs. G. W.  
Boyd of Donora; Mrs. Florence and  
Mrs. Hamlin and Fred Hambry at  
home.

MRS. WILLIAM HARDWICK.  
Mrs. W. H. Hardwick of Browns-  
ville died Wednesday morning at the  
residence of a sister of 10 o'clock. June-  
al Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MRS. SUSAN MCCANN.  
Mrs. Susan McCann, 64 years old,  
died Tuesday afternoon at her home in  
Brownsville of a complication of di-  
eases.

MRS. ELIZABETH MURRAY.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, a former  
resident of Brownsville, died yesterday  
at 10 o'clock. She was a native of  
Brownsville and was the wife of  
John Murray. Deceased was the  
wife of John Murray of Brownsville.

JOHN D. BOYD.  
John D. Boyd, 61 years old, suffered  
a stroke of paralysis while in a  
store at Connelville Wednesday and  
died soon after being taken into a  
house across the street. Funeral ser-  
vices from the Methodist Protestant  
Church at Connelville Sunday after-  
noon at 2 o'clock. The interment was  
in Fox Place cemetery. Deceased  
was one of the oldest and best known  
residents of Connelville. He was a  
member of the Church of God for 40  
years. He is survived by his widow,  
Mrs. Lapham Boyd, and the follow-  
ing children: Rev. Jonathan S. Boyd  
of Chalk Creek, a pastor of the Church  
of God; Mrs. John Kearns and Art  
Boyd of Connelville; Mrs. Mary  
Laughey of Vassalton; Mrs. Mary  
Boyd of Mount Pleasant; Mrs. Mary  
Boyd of Octoraro; two brothers and  
one sister: Henry Boyd of Monaca  
and A. L. Boyd of Marguerite and  
Mrs. Mary Riddle of Minnesota also  
survive.

JOE ROSE.  
Joe Rose of Dunbar who was ad-  
mitted to the Uniontown Hospital  
Wednesday for treatment of pneu-  
monia died Friday morning at 12  
o'clock.

WILLIAM C. MCCORMICK.  
Word was received here Friday  
of the death of William C. McCormick,  
a former well known  
resident of Connelville, which oc-  
curred last evening at his home in  
Reelsville. Mr. McCormick was in  
his 88th year. He was born and  
reared in Connelville, a son of the  
late Moses and Elizabeth McCormick.  
Mr. McCormick for a number of years  
followed the occupation of black-  
smith but of late years resided in  
Reelsville about 50 years ago when  
at Reelsville.

Mr. McCormick was well known  
among the older residents of Connelville  
and was highly respected by all  
who knew him. He married a Miss  
Landis of Somerset who is now  
deceased. In addition to his wife  
deceased is survived by three sons  
and three daughters.

JOHN D. BOYD.  
John D. Boyd, 61 years old, suffered  
a stroke of paralysis while in a  
store at Connelville Wednesday and  
died soon after being taken into a  
house across the street. Funeral ser-  
vices from the Methodist Protestant  
Church at Connelville Sunday after-  
noon at 2 o'clock. The interment was  
in Fox Place cemetery. Deceased





## CITY PLANTS ARE READY TO ASSIST U. S. IF WAR COMES

Government's Inquiries Show  
Connellsville Could Supply  
Many Things.

### MANUFACTURERS WILLING

Bullets, Shrapnel, Machinery and  
Foodstuffs Among the Many War  
Supplies That Could Be Made Here  
For Use in Equipping an Army.

Efforts to find out just what Connellsville could do in the way of supplying munitions and supplies in case of war are being made by various organizations working in co-operation with the government. Inquiries of various sorts have been received by manufacturing plants here this week and in all cases promptly have been made. Connellsville manufacturers would do their part in equipping an army and navy, just as Connellsville men would be willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary.

What could you supply in the way of munitions? and Would you be willing to operate your plant for the government's uses on a sliding scale basis in the event of war? are two of the questions asked.

A B Norton superintendent of the Riverside Metal Refining company, received such an inquiry from the American Hardware Manufacturers' association which is working with the War Department to discover what its members could supply in the way of bullets, shells, shrapnel, rifle cartridges, guns and other fighting equipment. The South Side plant with its facilities for making solder, babbitt and other composition metals could do a great deal to keep up the supply of bullets and shrapnel. Mr. Norton has had several requests to supply shrapnel for the European belligerents but declined the business.

The Connellsville Machine & Car Supply company was recently notified in a general way to get things ready in case its services were needed in the event of war. This concern is well equipped for manufacturing the machinery in use at munition plants. The actual shrapnel or shells could not be made here, but the "machining" could be done.

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply company is also equipped for munition making to a certain extent, but it is not likely that these in charge will take up any work of the kind, except in time of great need.

Boyle Porter & company is another firm which has received inquiries as to size of plant capacity in event of war. number of men employed, and kind of apparatus and machinery.

It is not likely however, that the Boyle, Porter plant would be turned into a munition works. It is not adapted to munition making and it would be necessary to install new machinery to manufacture even the smallest shell used by the government, a 3-inch one. Then too, the pumps manufactured here are used in munition plants, and it would be necessary to continue to make them. In case of extremity, nevertheless, machinery might be installed and a night shift put on to turn out shells.

Connellsville could supply shells, shrapnel, bullets, munition-making machinery and foodstuffs, it is necessary.

Since shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe, thousands of men in the country have learned how to make machinery for the manufacture of shells, armament, munitions and the like, even a greater number of people, including men and women, have become proficient in the operation of these machines. Two years ago there were not enough mechanics outside ordnance shops in this country qualified to distinguish a shrapnel shell from a 32-caliber cartridge to make a supernumerary guard. Furthermore hundreds of inventors and engineers have been busy designing and developing undersea and air craft.

## BURNED TO DEATH

Daughter Finds Mother Lying in an  
Open Grate.

Lying in an open grate with her clothes burning Mrs. Alice Kelly, 73 years old, was found dead Friday morning about 10 o'clock at her home at Standard by her daughter Mrs. William Brinkley of Youngwood. Mrs. Brinkley went to her mother's home about three times a week to look after household duties which her mother was unable to perform and it was on one of her usual visits that she discovered the body.

After extinguishing the flames and discovering that the aged woman was dead the body was removed to Reichman's undertaking rooms at Mount Pleasant. Coroner James S. Hawkins viewed the body and expressed the belief that the woman was stricken with heart failure and fell into the open grate. It is thought she had only been in the fire for a short time when she was discovered by Mrs. Brinkley.

Mrs. Kelly resided with her two sons John and Patrick Kelly, both being at work when the accident occurred. The funeral will take place Monday morning from St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Mount Pleasant with interment in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Shoes for \$15.000.

In a suit filed against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yesterday \$15,000 is asked for the death of Frank J. Hart, a freight brakeman of Connellsville, who was fatally injured at Morgantown last November 15. The plaintiffs in the action are Martin Hart and administrator of the estate of Frank Hart deceased for Margaret Hart and Martin Hart surviving parents of the deceased.

## FEW CHANGES IN NEW GAME CODE

Idea Is to Codify Existing Laws  
Rather Than Add New  
Ones.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—With the introduction in the House of the new game code by Representative Milliron of Armstrong county, the bill appropriating the hunters license funds to the protection and propagation of game introduced by Representative Richard Powell in the House, the new bounty bill introduced by Senator C. A. Snyder and the new non-resident hunters license bill introduced by Senator T. Larry Eyrer the program of legislation regarding game is now fairly complete. These bills have not been submitted as yet to the representatives of the allied sportsmen's organizations of the state in their present form but will be so submitted in the very near future.

The new game code is the most important of the measures as yet introduced and its purpose is rather to codify existing laws than to make any radical changes. It does make many changes in the seasons and bag limits in regard to seasons the code provides the following seasons for game birds and animals.

OPEN SEASON

Wild Turkey—November 10 to November 25

Buffed grouse—English ringneck or Mongolian pheasant—Virginia or Hungarian quail—gray black or fox squirrel—woodcock—wild rabbits and hares—October 15 to November 25

Raccoon—September 1 to December 31

Male deer (with antlers extending two inches above the hair)—December 1 to December 11

Upland or grass plover and black birds—August 1 to November 25

Snipe rails coots mudhens reed birds—September 1 to November 25

Wild water fowl—September 1 to January 31

The code gives permission to any property owner to kill a bear actually doing damage to live stock person or property and authorizes the game commission to remove any deer bear, elk or rabbit that may be destroying property.

## BOROUGH SPENDS \$73

Markleysburg Reports Few Expenditures During the Past Year.

Markleysburg borough spent only \$73.42 during the past year according to the report filed Wednesday by the borough auditor. The receipts amounted to \$166.23 leaving a balance in the treasury of \$92.81 or more than enough to pay the borough's expenses in 1917 at the same rate as last year. Among the expenditures were fees of 56 cents to the treasurer, \$2.29 to the tax collector, \$2.50 to the secretary of the board of health, \$2.70 to the constable and \$54.17 to two street commissioners. In addition to these salaries the only other expense was \$10 for water rent.

The auditors of Bellefonte borough yesterday filed their annual report showing a balance of \$5,912.98 in the general fund and a balance of \$1,045.04 in the sinking fund on last January 16. The total resources of the borough are given as \$13,742.29 and the liabilities \$27,500.09.

## RAY SHAW TO RETURN

Will Become Ticket Agent at R. & O.  
Station Here.

Ray Shaw, Baltimore & Ohio ticket agent at Morgantown for over a year has been promoted to city ticket agent here succeeding S. J. Tipton who has been made Baltimore & Ohio traveling agent with headquarters in Washington D. C. Mr. Shaw prior to going to Morgantown where he succeeded Mr. Tipton was night ticket clerk at the Connellsville office. He is a Connellsville boy and his many friends are glad to learn of his rapid promotion.

Mr. Shaw will be succeeded at Morgantown by J. W. Medford, night ticket clerk at the city office until a few weeks ago. Since that time he has been an extra telegrapher for the company. Robert Dull who has been night ticket clerk here during Mr. Medford's absence will continue in that capacity.

## FOUND DEAD IN ROAD

Body of Woman Stricken With App-  
lepsy Discovered at White.

The dead body of Mrs. Lillian Kelley, 42 years old, was found Wednesday morning in the road near White post office where she had been stricken with apoplexy while on her way home from the store there. She had been shopping and 15 minutes after she left the store for her home, about a mile away, Cyrus White discovered the body in the road.

The body was removed to her residence by Undertaker S. C. Brooks. She is survived by her husband, Samuel Kelley and four children.

## WANTS FLAG DISPLAYED.

Forster Critchfield Asks Men Thel to  
Show His Patriotism.

Forster Critchfield proprietor of a cigar stand on Pittsburg street asks that the person who took his flag the night Company D returned from the border return it or hang it out himself to show his patriotism. Critchfield says if the present owner of the flag does not wish to display it he would like to have it back so that he can do so himself.

Flags are slow to appear in the city. Only a few are displayed.

## Army Aids Needy Ones.

Captain L. N. Phelps of the Salvation Army who discovered several cases of need during the cold wave of this week has issued coal and groceries to the families worthy of aid. Captain Phelps also took care of several homeless men at his residence.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier

## CHURCH IS GUTTED AND HOUSE BURNED AT DAWSON TODAY

Loss of About \$2,300 Caused by  
Conflagrations During the  
Morning.

### BLAZES DUE TO STOVES

Presbyterian Church Ignited from  
an Overheated Gas Stove Which  
Had Not Been Jammed Out. Lodge  
at St. James Park is Badly Damaged.

Two fires in and near Dawson today morning both caused by overheated stoves caused damage amounting to about \$2,300. The Presbyterian church was the scene of one blaze the lodge at St. James Park the other. Dawson is a small town of about 100 people. The Presbyterian church is a small building of about 100 people. The lodge at St. James Park is a small building of about 100 people.

The fire in the Presbyterian church at Dawson was the direct result of Monday's shortage of gas. On Monday night a meeting was held in the church which was heated with gas stoves. The gas pressure was very low at that time. The stoves were left burning however because of the extremely cold weather and last night when the gas came on full the wood work and walls of the church were scorched and blistered and flame finally burst out.

The fire was discovered at midnight by Policeman Anthony Broun who immediately alerted the Dawson department. The company in and out and extinguished the blaze with a long fight.

The building is a frame structure built in 1894 and is in poor condition and is a fire trap. The fire was caused by an overheated gas stove which had not been jammed out.

The fire at the lodge on home of the superintendent at St. James Park was caused by an overheated gas stove which had not been jammed out.

The fire started in the cellar of the house which is of gas fire stoves. The fire started in the cellar of the house which is of gas fire stoves. The fire started in the cellar of the house which is of gas fire stoves.

The fire was discovered at midnight by Policeman Anthony Broun who immediately alerted the Dawson department. The company in and out and extinguished the blaze with a long fight.

The damage will probably reach \$1,500. The loss on both church and lodge is covered by insurance placed by Neville & Warr of Connellsville. The lodge is owned by Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran and is occupied by Fred Mogg Howard (Lummins) and M. Nash superintendent of gardens.

## MARRIES ANOTHER

Mount Pleasant Young Lady, Wedding  
Day Set. Flows with Other Wedding.

Mount Pleasant Young Lady, Wedding Day Set. Flows with Other Wedding. Mount Pleasant Young Lady, Wedding Day Set. Flows with Other Wedding. Mount Pleasant Young Lady, Wedding Day Set. Flows with Other Wedding.

Love versus Duty would be a good name for it for as the story goes 18 year old Louise Malone consented to marry Benvenuto Santucci who boarded at her home though she loved another. Her parents wished her to make this union and she like the dutiful daughter she was consented. A mysterious letter received by Santucci leading Billie to give yourself to God for your days are numbered and signed The last letter said to have influenced her in her decision though what signified his strange in verse had no sign.

On Monday last Louise was up town to meet her lover, Paul and he suggested she should go with him to Cumberland. On Wednesday they both disappeared and yesterday Regatta Regga received a telegram telling of their marriage. They were very happy it said and would take a honeymoon trip before returning.

Regga is a well known contractor and stone contractor and leader of the Italian Band here.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Haltown School to Be Scene of an  
All Day Meeting.

A teachers' institute of Lower Tyne township will be held Saturday February 17 at the Haltown school. There will be an all day session and an interesting program will be carried out.

Sturday, March 3 the third of a series of joint teachers' institutes of the schools of Lower and Upper Tyne and Connellsville townships will be held at Pettol's Business College room at Scottdale.

## Baked Bean Supper.

A baked bean supper will be held Saturday evening February 23 in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Adelaide under the auspices of the Ladies Home Circle of the church. Supper will be served from 5 to 9 o'clock and will be followed by a box social.

## VETERANS HONOR LINCOLN'S MEMORY

Line and Death of Martyred President  
Followed by G. A. R. and La-  
dies' Circle.

Veterans of the Civil War and members of the Ladies Circle No. 100 to the William P. Kurtz Post No. 104 (and Army of the Republic met Thursday afternoon in Odd Fellows hall to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. For some years past it has been the custom of the circle members of the William P. Kurtz Post and Civil War veterans who are its members of the 100 to meet together on his occasion. While the attendance yesterday was not large a great one of the veterans being detained by sickness the meeting was an interesting one. The program at the meeting of the circle was held at 1 o'clock and about 3:30 p.m. in the special meeting, commented.

The celebration was given under the auspices of the Ladies Circle with Mrs. Ward Ringler, chairman of the executive committee in charge.

Mrs. Mary Springer, president of the circle presided. Mrs. W. H. Gladden, in honor of the memory of the William P. Kurtz Post No. 104 Grand Army of the Republic, joined with prayer. The singing of The Little Hymn of the Republic by the audience followed. The next period was devoted to a reading. Out flag by Mrs. David Ritchie, a member of the circle. Miss Helen Buttermore, accompanied by her father, Charles Buttermore sang The Star Spangled Banner. Mrs. W. H. Gladden, the principal speaker of the afternoon gave a most interesting talk on the life of Lincoln, speaking chiefly of the elements of his character his honest patriotism, his ability and patriotism.

By report of Mrs. Gladden, Abraham Lincoln died martyr and so do we. The circle will meet again on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the hall of the circle. The circle will meet again on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the hall of the circle.

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## REGISTER AND CLERKS' NOTICE

The following Executors Administrators Guardians and Trustees have settled their respective accounts in the Office of the Register and Clerk of Orphans Court and the same will be presented for confirmation to the Orphans Court of Fayette County at the Court House in Uniontown Pa. Monday, March 5, 1917.

No.	Estate of	Accountant	Filed
1	John H. Whangue	Wilbur Taylor	Nov. 4 1916
2	David C. Mann	James W. and Albert W. Goffman	Nov. 14 1916
3	Mary J. Smith	James O. Smith	Nov. 14 1916
4	Adrian Myers minor	Loring H. Kennedy	Nov. 23 1916
5	Katherine Wallace	Teresa A. Wallace	Dec. 1 1916
6	R. H. Mullis	Othello McCune Trustee	Dec. 1 1916
7	John S. Sisson	W. P. Schenck	Jan. 1 1917
8	John S. Sisson	L. C. Hildebrand	Jan. 1 1917
9	Harriet Elizabeth Long minor	John Patrick L. Gdn	Jan. 1 1917
10	James Harvey	John B. Black and Ira M. Burchinal	Jan. 1 1917
11	William H. L.	Benjamin A. and Alfred G. Lutz	Jan. 1 1917
12	William H. L.	Frank J. Collins	Jan. 1 1917
13	John H. L.	Frank J. Collins	Jan. 1 1917
14	John H. L.	Frank J. Collins	Jan. 1 1917
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59	John H. L.	Frank J. Collins	Jan. 1 1917
60	John H. L.	Frank J. Collins	Jan. 1 1917
61	John H. L.	Frank J. Collins	Jan. 1

## GREAT INTEREST, MUCH ACTIVITY SHOWN IN GREENE

In Options and Shaping Up  
Prospective Deals in  
Coal Lands.

## FARMS FOR PLANT SITES

Bought by the Buckeye Coal Company  
and Offered for The H. C. Frick  
Coke Company, Both Provided With  
River and Rail Shipping Facilities.

While there has been no actual  
transaction in Greene county coal  
lands during the past week there is  
unabated interest and activity among  
those who are shaping up prospective  
deals.

J. V. Thompson has been spending  
much of his time in Wayneburg re-  
cently securing options on tracts of  
coal northwest of Wayneburg, adjoin-  
ing some of his own holdings, with the  
expectation of selling these tracts to-  
gether with his own holdings. Other  
parties have been similarly engaged in  
other parts of the county.

Tests are being continued on what  
is known as the "Smith Creek Block"  
which has been under option for some  
time. Seven of the tests have been  
completed, with two others nearing  
completion. When the cores have  
been removed from the last two, which  
are on the farms of F. M. Patterson  
and Ira Spragg, the work of testing  
this block will be done. A decision  
relative to the purchase of this block  
is expected at any time.

The 365-acre tract in Cumberland  
township recently purchased by the  
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company is  
being prospected, with a view to de-  
termining the location of a develop-  
ment operation. This will be conducted  
through the Buckeye Coal Company,  
a subsidiary corporation. This  
company recently purchased the sur-  
face of the T. P. Warne and the H. E.  
Jenkins farms in Cumberland town-  
ship upon which it is understood the  
initial mining operations will be located.  
These farms lie north of Little  
Whitely creek and front on the Mo-  
nongahela river. The mining plant  
will be located at a point which will  
provide facilities for shipment by both  
river and rail.

The Thomas Hartley farm of 240  
acres, one and one-half miles south  
of Rice's Landing is said to be under  
option to the Frick Company as an in-  
tended site for one of the big mining  
operations for the development of a  
31,000-acre tract recently acquired in  
Jefferson and Cumberland townships.  
A corps of engineers under the direc-  
tion of Assistant Chief Engineer  
Brownfield has been in the field with  
headquarters at Jefferson since the  
consummation of the deal last Decem-  
ber, making farm line and other sur-  
veys. A staff of attorneys have in the  
meantime been engaged in verifying  
the abstracts of title and perfecting  
the legal details preceding the final  
transfer of the properties.

The Tull-Work block in Cumber-  
land township, purchased some week  
ago by Attorney Willis F. Cook of  
Pittsburg, through Attorneys W. J.  
Johnson and B. J. Tull of Uniontown,  
is understood to have been acquired  
for the Pittsburg Steel Company.

Some of the options on the small  
tracts necessary to round out the  
large blocks for which deals are pend-  
ing, are reported to have been taken  
up to \$500 an acre. That consideration  
obtains in only a small number of  
prospective transactions, it is said.

## SUES RECEIVERS

Would Recover on Contract With  
United Fire Brick Company.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 14.—The county  
commissioners by County Solicitor  
Linn V. Phillips today filed a suit in  
assumpsit in Common Pleas court  
against T. B. Palmer, Harry Wray,  
and F. E. Markell, receivers of the  
United Fire Brick company of Union-  
town. The suit is to recover \$1,255.14  
with interest from last November 22,  
which the commissioners claim is due  
the county on a contract with the  
brick company.

It is alleged that the brick company  
made an agreement with the commis-  
sioners to furnish brick at the Frick  
sidings at Sarah works for use on the  
Luzerne township road, guaranteeing  
delivery. On account of the failure of  
the brick, it is alleged, the work  
was held up and Hoblitzell & Price,  
the contractors, were given a verdict  
against the county for \$1,255.14 for  
damages sustained by the delay in  
the delivery of the brick. It is to re-  
cover this amount that the suit  
against the brick company has been  
filed by the county commissioners.

## MINER OWNER LIABLE

For Injuries Resulting from Failure  
to Provide Shelter Holes.

The United States Circuit Court of  
Appeals has decided that the require-  
ment under the Pennsylvania laws  
that shelter holes shall be provided  
on all main haulage roads in bitu-  
minous coal mines on which hauling is  
done by machinery applies to all such  
roads without regard to width.

The mine owner is not relieved  
from liability for injury resulting to  
a miner through failure to comply  
with this law, although the duty is de-  
voled by the law upon the mine fore-  
man to see that such holes are cut.

Watson to Become Operator.  
Harry H. Watson, former manager  
of the West Virginia division of the  
Consolidation Coal Company, has pur-  
chased for purposes of development  
eight hundred acres of Sewickley coal  
on the Western Maryland Railroad in  
Marion county, W. Va., close to  
Helen's Run development of the Con-  
solidation Coal Company.

## IRON OUTPUT IS— MUCH REDUCED

January's Total Smallest in Eleven  
Months; Daily Average Lowest  
Since November, 1915.

The falling off in pig iron produc-  
tion in November and December con-  
tinued through January with the re-  
sult that last month's output of coke  
and anthracite pig iron was the small-  
est since February, 1916. Last month's  
daily average production was the small-  
est since November, 1915 says The  
Daily Iron Trade. On the last day of  
January, 310 furnaces were in blast, a  
gain of only one over the number ac-  
tive December 31. On November 30,  
322 furnaces were active, while on  
October 31, 328 were in blast.

The total production of coke and an-  
thracite pig iron in January was 3-  
159,839 tons, compared with 3,184,178  
tons in December, a loss of 24,339 tons.  
The daily average for January being  
101,930, and for December, 102,715  
tons. This decrease in production is  
due entirely to the steel works or non-  
merchant furnaces, which produced  
only 2,297,354 tons in January, com-  
pared with 2,321,786 tons in December,  
a net loss of 24,432 tons. The total  
production of merchant furnaces in  
January shows a gain of 12,266 tons,  
the figures for January and December  
being 619,874 tons and 607,618 tons,  
respectively.

Spiegel output continues to decline,  
the loss for January being 5,101 tons.  
The total production of spiegel in Janu-  
ary was 14,096 tons, compared with  
19,197 tons in December and 22,653  
tons in November. There were 28,475  
tons of ferro produced in January, a  
gain of 2,858 tons compared with De-  
cember, with 25,617 tons.

Nine merchant furnaces were placed  
in blast last month, while seven were  
taken off the active list, making a net  
gain of two. The steel works furnaces  
show a loss of one, seven having been  
put in operation, while eight were taken  
off the active list.

## COMPETITION FOR MEN AFTER WAR

Immigration Commissioner Convinced  
That Industrial Nations Will Bid  
Against Each Other for Labor.

In an address in Pittsburg recently  
Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Immigration  
Commissioner of the United States,  
discussed industrial conditions  
throughout the world following the  
close of the European war. On the  
question of labor supply he said in  
part:

"Of one thing I am quite satisfied,  
there is going to be a big competition  
for men all over the world. Canada  
has lost heavily, and she will try to  
draw people from the United States,  
as well as from England. Mexico will  
probably be at peace, and while she  
is not inviting immigration, she will  
try to break up the big monopolistic  
land holdings in that country, and  
provide land for settlers.

"The same is true of Australia,  
Germany and France will do all they  
can to keep the people at home, be-  
cause of the shortage of able-bodied  
men. It may be, and it is most likely,  
that European countries will do all  
they can, even through legislation, to  
keep their own men at home for the  
reconstruction period.

"On the other hand, I expect to see  
thousands of able-bodied foreigners  
leave the United States for Europe,  
when peace comes. The steamship  
companies report that 1,000,000 such  
are already planning to return. In-  
stead of a surplus of labor there is  
going to be a universal shortage.  
Should Europe and Canada adopt  
comprehensive land policies it is quite  
possible that the United States will  
be confronted with a permanent short-  
age of labor."

## MUST OBEY LAWS

Continued Violations of Child Labor  
Laws Will Not Be Tolerated.

Following receipt of notice from the  
State Department of Labor and Indus-  
try, Factory Inspector James S. Darr  
has announced that he will strictly en-  
force the child labor and female em-  
ployment laws in the future. No longer  
will ignorance of the law be permit-  
ted to stand as an excuse.

Not caring to press employers who  
violated the law, Mr. Darr has merely  
warned them, but his superiors have  
instructed that the laws must be en-  
forced; that ignorance of the law is  
too flimsy an excuse to stand now.

Mr. Darr cites a case where a rail-  
road employed boys under 18 years on  
what is known as the "rip track." It  
is unlawful for any company to em-  
ploy anyone under 18 in what are  
termed hazardous occupations. The  
"rip track" comes under this head. The  
boys have now been dismissed but em-  
ploying them from the company laid itself  
open to fines of from \$50 to \$500 for  
each violation. A half dozen charges  
could have been brought before an al-  
derman for each boy employed, In-  
spector Darr says.

The provision of the child labor law  
requiring copies of the act to be con-  
spicuously displayed about work  
rooms, is another that is flagrantly  
violated.

Lastly in the enforcement of the  
laws fixing the hours of female labor,  
there is no longer to be tolerated, Mr. Darr  
states.

A recent bulletin from the depart-  
ment gives Mr. Darr and the other in-  
spector supervision over bakeries, gar-  
dens surrounding them and delivery  
wagons of such plants.

Take Over Coal & Coke Mines.  
The West Virginia Coal & Coke  
Company has been organized largely  
by New York capitalists to acquire the  
Davis Colliery Company and other  
coal property holdings of Coal & Coke  
railroad and the Roaring Creek & Bel-  
lington railroad.

Cleveland Seizes Coal.  
The director of public utilities of  
Cleveland seized several car loads of  
coal a few days ago and detailed  
police to man an engine to haul  
it.

## Coal Freight Rates

TO EASTERN PORTS		ORIGINATING DISTRICT	
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	Pittsburg	Wholesale	Gross
Destination			
Baltimore, Md.	\$2.00	\$1.85	\$1.70
Chester, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.75	1.60	1.45
Johnstown, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70
Lebanon, Pa.	1.90	1.75	1.60
New York, N.Y.	2.00	1.85	1.70
New York, N.Y. (via Erie)	2.35	2.20	2.05
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70
Shenandoah, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70
Steelton, Pa.	1.75	1.60	1.45
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.10	1.95	1.80
Syracuse, N.Y.	2.10	1.95	1.80
TO ATLANTIC PORTS VIA P. R. R.			
Greenwich, Pa.	1.75	1.60	1.45
Greenwich, Pa. for Export	1.85	1.70	1.55
St. George, N.Y. for Export	1.85	1.70	1.55
St. George, N.Y. for Export (via Erie)	2.30	2.15	2.00
Greenville, N.Y. for Export	2.00	1.85	1.70
Canonsville, Pa.	1.75	1.60	1.45
Canonsville, Pa. for Export	2.00	1.85	1.70
Curtis Bay, Balto. for Export	1.55	1.40	1.25

The rate from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 75c.  
The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the  
Southern Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Pottsville,  
from points on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston points on the  
Monongahela River.

TO WESTERN PORTS		ORIGINATING DISTRICT	
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	Pittsburg	Connellsville	Fairmont
Destination			
Canton, O.	\$0.05	\$1.10	\$1.05
Cincinnati, O.	1.00	1.05	1.00
Cleveland, O.	1.00	1.05	1.00
Columbus, O.	1.00	1.05	1.00
Detroit, Mich.	1.00	1.05	1.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00	1.05	1.00
Toledo, O.	1.00	1.05	1.00
Youngstown, O.	1.00	1.05	1.00
Lake Erie	.75	.80	.75

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and  
west as far as the Southern Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of  
Pottsville, including Brownsville and Branch on the Pittsburgh, Virginia &  
Charleston railroad, eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio rail-  
road and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southern Branch  
of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Pottsville, on the Pittsburgh, Vir-  
ginia & Charleston except Branch and all Monongahela River  
railroad points west of the Fairmont District, including the Fairmont  
District, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio  
Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

## Quick Action Necessary

150 Mine Cars, 44 in. Gauge, for immediate delivery.  
Electric Locomotive, 42 in. Gauge, also Box Car Loader.

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## THE TASK OF THE COMPENSATION BOARD WAS GREAT

Had to Educate the Public to a  
New Way of Thinking of  
Accidents.

## LAW HAS STOOD THE TEST

Employers Would Not Now Consent to  
Its Repeal; Board to Hold Meetings  
in the Several Districts to Lessen  
Inconvenience and Cost to Claimants.

At the meeting of the Workmen's  
Compensation Board, held in John-  
stown last week, Chairman Harry A.  
Mackey, gave a review of the work ac-  
complished during the first year of  
operation of the law creating this  
body, during which he said:

"One year ago we faced a most dif-  
ficult task. We were chosen to intro-  
duce to the 8,000,000 people of Penn-  
sylvania a new law, based upon a new  
and untried way. A workmen's com-  
pensation law where it has been adopted  
either in Europe or in any of the  
35 states and territories of the United  
States is at variance with all the tra-  
ditions of the common law and there-  
fore, our task was not only to elu-  
cidate the public to humanity's latest  
social conception from both bench  
and bar. It was no easy task to bring  
every element of society to the real-  
ization of the fact that in cases of in-  
jury from industrial pursuits that no  
longer are the words fault or negli-  
gence a part of our legal phraseology.

"Industry must bear the cost of pro-  
duction. This includes the money in-  
vested as well as the lives lost or in-  
juries suffered in the course of creat-  
ing. The consuming public must  
eventually pay, and any adjustment of  
cost and charges incident to produc-  
tion that does not finally shift the  
burden of industrial accidents upon the  
purchasing public is wrong in prin-  
ciple as well as practice. When this is  
done the entire cost of compensating  
the widows and children of the men  
who have lost their lives in industry  
and bringing relief and medication to  
the workmen who have been injured  
in the course of their employment is  
so infinitesimal that it can scarcely be  
realized.

"The proof of this assertion is in the  
fact that the employers of Pennsylvania  
after 12 months' experience with  
this law, stand behind it to a man.  
There is not one thoughtful, success-  
ful, nor humane employer in our state  
who, if he had the power to wipe this  
law from the statute books, would  
do so."

During the year the Compensation  
Board handled 1,500,000 different  
papers to make and preserve proper  
records of the work. This was done  
with a clerical force of less than 100  
in the entire state.

The plan of holding meetings of the  
board at some central point in the six  
districts into which the state has been  
divided, "in conformity with the spirit  
of the law itself, as well as in con-  
sequence of our well fixed policy. We  
are taking this law to the people of  
a minimum cost and with the least in-  
convenience to the parties interested."

In the sixth district, which includes  
Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin,

Juniata, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset  
counties there were 2,268 non-fatal ac-  
cidents during the year. Compensation  
was paid to the amount of \$55-  
\$69,75; thirty-five compensation agree-  
ments were made calling for the pay-  
ment of \$36,036.15, upon which \$10-  
\$69.12 has been paid, making a total  
of \$151.76 which will be received by  
the beneficiaries.

## NEW B. & O. PIER IS NOW READY

New Coal Handling Structure at Cur-  
tis Bay, costing \$1,500,000, has  
been put through final tests.

Final test of the machinery and  
equipment of the new \$1,500,000 coal  
pier of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad  
at Curtis Bay has been made and the  
pier is now ready for operation.

The pier, which is operated by grav-  
ity, is the first of its kind ever con-  
structed, and embodies the latest meth-  
ods for handling coal. Including the  
mammoth dirt fill of half a mile it is  
nearly three-quarters of a mile in  
length, the steel structure being 1-  
600 feet long. The pier rises at a steep  
grade from the yard, and then slopes  
to the water front until it is just 15  
feet above mean low water mark. Sev-  
eral hundred feet from the apex of the  
rise is a thawing shed 400 feet long  
and 30 feet wide, which will be used in  
thawing frozen and water-soaked coal  
before it is loaded upon vessels.

From the apex of the pier the cars  
run by gravity to the waterfront and  
engines haul the loaded cars to the  
apex. The cars first run to the thaw-  
ing shed, thence to the dumpers,  
where the cars are overturned and the  
coal placed on conveyors that take it  
to the boats. The pier is able to dock  
vessels of the largest type and will  
have a yearly capacity of 10,000,000  
tons of coal. The coal is transferred  
from the conveyors to the ships' hold  
by belts.

A power house having boilers total-  
ing 1,000 horsepower has been com-  
pleted to supply heat for the thawing  
shed and power for operating machin-  
ery. Practically all of the pier ma-  
chinery will be operated by electri-  
city.

## DR. SHERMAN SPEAKS

Chief Frick Surgeon Addresses Com-  
pany Doctors at Uniontown.

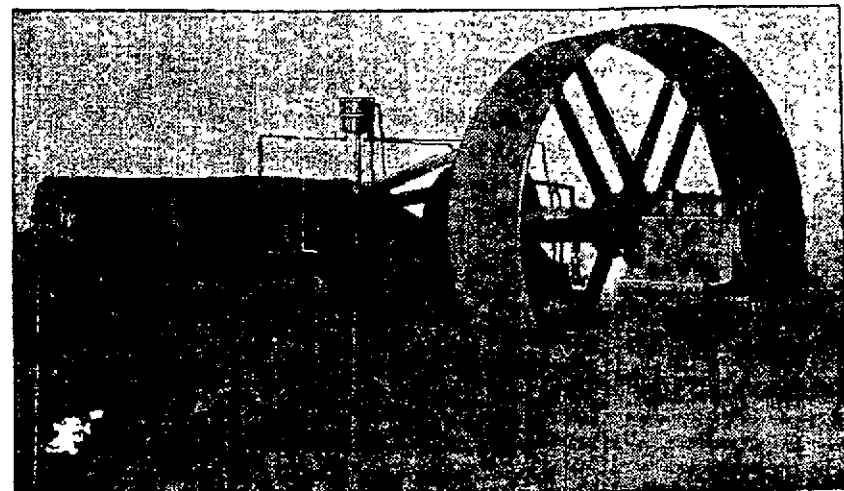
Dr. William O'Neil Sherman, chief  
surgeon for the H. C. Frick Coke  
Company, addressed about 30 of the com-  
pany's physicians from Fayette and  
Westmoreland counties at a meeting  
held Thursday in the First National  
Bank Building at Uniontown. Dr.  
Sherman returned recently from the  
western front in Europe and last night  
he lectured on treatment of wounds in  
the European war and the application  
of these methods to industrial acci-  
dents.

The lecture was illustrated by stereo-  
opticon slides and motion pictures taken  
in the field hospitals in Belgium  
and France, in the base hospitals in  
Paris and London and in the trenches  
in the Western front. The H. C. Frick  
company has five district surgeons, as  
follows: Connellsville, Dr. T. B. Ech-  
ard, assisted by Dr. R. S. McKee;  
Brownsville, Dr. Lilly; Uniontown, Dr.  
J. W. Parrish; Mount Pleasant, Dr.  
William Marsh; and Greensburg, Dr.  
J. C. Cope. Drs. T. B. Echard, R. S.  
McKee, W. J. Bailey and E. A. Mc-  
Combs attended the meeting.

## The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

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Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of  
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Fans  
Air Compressors  
Steel Hoisting Cages

STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC.  
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OR CORLISS ENGINES.

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LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY  
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We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in  
the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines.  
Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

## The Connellsville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable  
features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's  
a trifle—only \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Address, The Courier Company Connellsville, Pa.

## SAFETY MEETING AT LEISENRING

About 150 Frick Employees Hear Dis-  
cussion of Mine Injuries and How  
to Avoid Them.

The second in a series of monthly  
safety rallies which are being held by  
the employees of the H. C. Frick Coke  
Company at Juniata and Leisenring  
No. 3 was held at the latter place on  
Tuesday when over 150 miners, coke  
workers and shopmen from the two  
plants were in attendance.

The program of the evening, includ-  
ing an instructive talk by Andrew Wenda,  
a miner, on "Proper Handling of Ma-  
chines and Safety Methods of Tim-  
bering," Jacob Farris, driver, told of  
"Precautions to be Observed in the  
Transportation of Coal." J. L. Davis,  
mine foreman at Juniata, made a plea  
to the men to help make their work  
safe. Extracts from the mine law were  
explained by Mine Foreman W. B.  
Sullivan of Leisenring No. 3 Superin-  
tendent R. V. Rex told of the "Time  
and Wages Lost" because of accidents  
in the mining industry generally last  
year and explained how many recent  
accidents could have been prevented.  
W. S. Oldland, store manager at  
Juniata, brought a large number of  
Juniata employees to the meeting to-  
gether with the Juniata band which  
furnished music during the evening.  
A buffet luncheon was served by the  
entertainment committee, R. D. Mil-  
lward, M. E. Haut, Charles Condra, Ray  
Hobbs and William Harper.

Unusual interest was manifested in  
the gathering and its benefits in the  
direction of promoting greater safety  
precautions left a deep impression  
upon all those in attendance.

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G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

Ovens	Ovens
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3..... 500	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3..... 950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3..... 1,205	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Snyderville Vks. 600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3..... 425	H. C. Frick Coke Co., York, Pa., and Blaine, Pa. 1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smack..... 160	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works..... 150

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